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must be postpaid, or they will not be
inserted.

From the Democratic Press.
Jackson Circular.

TO JONATHAN ROBERTS Esq.

Fellow Citizens.—The cause of our
country seems, at this juncture, so close-
ly blended with the political elevation of

ANDREW JACKSON, that
valuable and vigorous efforts to promote
the latter, must receive the aid & approba-
tion of all sincerely attached to the former.

Our government is based upon the
people's will. If this foundation be re-
moved, or if, as in Europe, it be disre-
garded, the structure of our civil liber-

ties must fall or be ultimately overthrown,
unless we are willing to change our sys-
tem: to sink into the condition whence
we are but just emancipated; and to en-
tail upon our descendants all the degrada-

tion and wretchedness from which our
ancestors, at the hazard of life and fortune,
freed themselves and us: we should
gladly and fearlessly enforce our rights
against the encroachments of power and
the subtle arts of ambition.

Until the period made memorable by
the election of the present President of
the United States, the principles of the
revolution of '76, especially in reference
to the duty of public agents and the sov-
ereignty of the people's will, had been
sacredly pursued and most happily ex-
emplified. On that occasion, however,
they were openly violated—and their vi-
olation accompanied by indications of
corruption truly appropriate to the oc-
casion, and well calculated to alarm our
anxiety. Although the election was,
by the provisions of the constitution,
legally within the power of the house
of representatives, who could expect that
the people would be spurned by their
delegates? Who could expect that the
public servant would unblushingly deny
his master? Who anticipated that the
representative, known, existing in no other
character, should defy, repel, and in-
jure his constituents? And who, in the land
of Washington and Jefferson; while the
west was yet fresh in immortality, and the
land still mortal; could expect to find
official promotion to follow upon politi-
cal infidelity, and the people's offices
swept upon him who betrayed and
slandered the people?

It will be remembered that in the
case of representatives, the presidential
election is conducted by states; that Gen.
JACKSON, though far ahead of his
competitors on the return of the electoral
votes, received but eight votes:—
the representatives of Kentucky gave
their state vote to Mr. Adams, in favor
of whom not a single man of their con-
stituents had, by suffrage declared him-
self; that the representatives of Illinois,
mindful of a public pledge, acted in
the same manner: that the representa-
tives from Missouri followed in this wake,
and after the repeated and protracted
struggles of a conscious sense of duty;
that Louisiana, whose soil had been
stained, and whose matrons had been
slandered by the transcendent heroism of
JACKSON from the barbarous pursuit
of "beauty and booty," abused by two
other representatives, turned upon her
preserver, and against the will of her citi-
zens, pierced him with the lang of un-
paralled ingratitude. Nor can we for-
get that the master spirit, by the power
of whose influence, mysteriously exerted,
these effects, so opposite to republican-
ism, were produced, was himself instan-
taneously rewarded with the office of Secretary
of State, long an object of his ambition.

Such examples warn us to be wary in
our choice, unless speedily and emphatically

condemned, they will ripen into prece-
dents, and afford conspicuous apologies
for future misconduct. It merits re-
mark, that Mr. Adams elated perhaps to
indiscretion by his triumph over the peo-
ple, in his very first message to Congress,
intimates that our representatives
should not be "palsied by the will of
their constituents," in other words, that
they should disregard what will, however
ascertained, when inconsistent
with their own personal views of opinions.
Such is the inevitable tendency, as it
constituted the groundwork of the prin-
ciples upon which his election was ac-
complished.

In the fall of this year, we shall be
called upon to select members to Con-
gress; and they whom we select, will
continue to act as such, until after the
choice of another chief magistrate. It is
within the range of possible contingencies,
that they may elect the President
for the ensuing four years. Is it not, then,
our duty, to exert more than common
circumspection? Does not the recent
experience to which we have adverted,
strongly urge us to confide, this trust to
those only by whom our will cannot be
disobeyed or misrepresented? Although it
be true, that the existing aspect of pub-
lic opinion promises an easy and decisive
triumph to the people's candidate, can
we oppose too much precaution to the
management and patronage of intriguing
politicians? Ought we not at once, to
make sure of the distant future, by resolu-
tely restricting our suffrages for con-
gressional stations, to those who are a-
wowedly and firmly attached to the prin-
ciple for which we contend?

The town meeting of republicans in
the city and county of Philadelphia,
whence this committee of superintend-
ance and vigilance emanated, deemed the
subject to which your attention is now
drawn, worthy of distinct and strong re-
mark. It was a leading object in their
early movement: and they hoped by en-
ergetic measures to give a successful
circulation to their sense of its impor-
tance. Our fellow citizens, considering
the Presidential election to be remote,
do not reflect that its fate may depend
upon what they are at this moment do-
ing. Their dexterous adversaries, with
honey on their lips, but poison at their
hearts, would lull them into apathy,
preaching the beauty of tranquility, and
the folly of premature contest; while, in
secret, they labor every nerve to make
the next Congress hostile to Jackson, and
subservient to Adams.

We do not think it necessary to im-
pel you to efficiency and zeal, by dwell-
ing upon the peculiar claims which the
hero of New-Orleans has to the untiring
devotion of his fellow citizens. His emi-
nent virtues, his intelligence, his valor,
and his pure republicanism, have been
known, witnessed and felt by all of us.—
In war and in peace—in the scenes of re-
tirement, or when surrounded by faction
and temptation—at the plough, or the
senate—he has, every where, uniformly
proved that he deserves to be the chosen
champion for the cause of his country.—
In this respect, he is alone in America.
Providence furnishes, for the safety and
pride of any nation, but one such a man
at a time. Let us avail ourselves of the
gift, and reinstate the principles of Wash-
ington under the auspices of JACK-
SON.

As it has been made our duty, so un-
doubtedly will it be our pleasure, induc-
tiously to advance the cause for which
the people of the United States, and their
favorite citizen, have embarked together.
We will receive, thankfully, and employ
appropriately, with all the means in our
power, and to the best of our ability,
whatever information relating to your
district you may be good enough to con-
vey to us, as worthy of general dissemina-
tion. Let us, however, not forget,
while steadily bent upon securing the
election of our candidate at the close
of the present presidential term, we must,
in the mean time, avoid the acts, as we
disclaim the title of faction; nor suffer-
ing our just indignation against those who
have by artifice usurped the rights of
the people, to lead us into an indiscrimi-
nating opposition to public measures, or
a vindictive bitterness against persons.—
Let us uphold what is beneficial, with the
same resolute spirit that we condemn
what is injurious to our beloved country:
adopting the frank declaration of an en-
ergetic statesman, "We shall judge of
the administration by their own intrinsic
merits; but we will not judge of the ad-
ministration by their measures only,
when they come to settle the account of
stewardship, and ask for a renewal of
their trust," we will, then, advert to the
vice of their origin, to the treachery and

corruption which characterized their po-
litical birth.

We are, fellow citizens, respectfully,
your friends,

CHANDLER PRICE, President.
JACOB HOLGATE,
HENRY HORN, Secretaries.

To CHANDLER PRICE, Esq. Chair-
man and Jacob Holgate and Henry
Horn, Esqs. Secretaries of a Commit-
tee of Superintendence and vigilance,
for the City and County of Philadel-
phia.

GENTLEMEN.—I have had the honor
of receiving your printed circular, with-
out date, bearing the Philadelphia post
mark of the first of July. I recognize
in this evidence of your recollection, a
friendly regard. I can very truly recip-
rocate, though our opinions in relation
to who should be supported as a presi-
dential candidate, differ as widely as for-
mally. I am aware that your names are
affixed to the circular as matter of form,
and that you are only in a limited degree
responsible for its contents. Its style and
tenor tempts me to a hasty review of
some of its leading features. Though I
may speak with freedom, it will be under
feelings of personal regard for you sever-
ally.

The circular states that "the cause of
our country is so blended with the politi-
cal elevation of Gen Jackson that the lat-
ter must receive the aid and approbation
of all sincerely attached to the former."—
Not necessarily so.—I yield to no man
in attachment to the cause of our coun-
try, yet I sincerely believe, that cause
would be much injured by Gen. Jack-
son's political elevation.—I soberly in-
quire of you, has he been prepared for
the discharge of the executive duties of
this government, by previous habits, ex-
perience, and study?—Has he displayed
that control of temper, of respect for the
feelings of his fellow citizens, which the
exalted station to which he aspires call
for? Hitherto our Presidents have had
some previous experience in international
concerns, and have been fitted efficient-
ly to direct that branch of the Presiden-
tial duties. Little conversant with the
duties and responsibilities of civil
magistrates, he has but recently retired
from the command of an army. The
habits of military command are strong
upon him. He is accustomed to imperi-
al obedience.

It is your purpose to collect informa-
tion favorable to, or which may be made
useful in procuring, the election of Gen.
Jackson in 1829. I have no means of
satisfactorily estimating the public feel-
ing in regard to him, nearer near, nor
more remote but my impressions are,
his prospects are not encouraging for the
ensuing election. There are no peculiar
evidences of hostility to the present ad-
ministration in a large portion of the De-
legation of this state in the late session
of Congress; nor are there any strong
evidences that they were not in perfect
harmony with a large portion of their
constituents. You wish to influence pub-
lic opinion in favor of your candidate, but
a discerning public will want some other
and better proof of his merit than your
assertions, that he is eminently virtuous,
intelligent and valiant, and a pure, Re-
publican. Where is the evidence of his
virtues, public or private, for the first
half century of his life? They were not
heard of in Pennsylvania: and in what
way have they been exhibited since the
commencement of his military career in
1813? That he has been a brave suc-
cessful commander has never been dem-
onstrated: but you search in vain, among his
achievements for those acts of humanity
and magnanimity which essentially con-
stitute the hero. Valour is a common
virtue among men, the absence of it
would be rare if not regarded as a vice
among Americans. So far as valor is
concerned, Gen. Jackson has many equals
whom fortune has not favored with oc-
casions to display it. But martial valor,
unless you part for war, and want for
your President a military chieftain, is an
attribute of character not particularly
desirable in a Presidential candidate.—
Let your President once assume the ac-
tual command of your army, and you
may ere long mourn over your fractured
constitution and departed freedom. The
intelligence of your candidate is certainly
not pre-eminent, when his biographer
claims merit for him for having retired
from inferior stations to make way for
those who could be more useful. He
has resigned every civil public station he
ever held.

Lastly, as to his pure republicanism
which you say we have all known, wit-
nessed, and felt. Was it his mildness
and respect for the laws that subjected

him to a heavy fine at New Orleans, the
theatre of his glory, while his laurels
were yet fresh on his brow? Was the
policy he urged on the late President to
make his selections for office without re-
gard to political opinions, and his decla-
ration that he would have brought the
leaders of the Hartford convention before
a court martial on a capital charge of a
Republican character? Had Mr. Mon-
roe followed his advice, would you have
thought his appointments Republican?
Was his appearance at Washington while
his Florida Campaign was the subject of
his discussion, and legislative inquiry, an
evidence of his respect for the public au-
thorities? It was in his division that
Neale Cameron was put to death with-
out the form of trial, and his body left
unburied a prey to Vultures. As gov-
ernor of Florida men were banished and
subsequently imprisoned, under his good
pleasure, and released by express from
the President, while their petitions were
debating in Congress. These, gentle-
men, are a few of the many stubborn
facts that ought to admonish you to hold
forth on the purity of his Republicanism
rather distrustfully.

But fulsome as is your panegyric on
Gen. Jackson, your sweeping denuncia-
tion of Messrs. Adams and Clay is more
exceptionable and equally unsustained
by facts. Why assume the prerogative
of the good People of Kentucky and de-
nounce their Representatives, while they
received Mr. Clay most courteously, and
others who voted for Mr. Adams, for
ought that appears, stand as well as ever
with their constituents. You charge the
Representative from Illinois, with acting
regardless "of a public pledge," and the
one from Missouri as following in this
wake, after "protracted struggles of a
conscious sense of duty," and "that Lou-
isiana whose soil had been redeemed by
the transcendent heroism of Jackson,
was abused by two of her Representa-
tives, who turned upon her preserver,
and pierced him with the lang of in-
gratitude. Nor can we forget, you add,
that the master spirit, by the power of
whose influence mysteriously exerted,
these facts, so opposite to Republicanism
were produced, was rewarded with an
office long an object of his ambition."—
Really, gentlemen, this is dealing freely
with the characters of men, who have
some title to respect, who may think it
necessary to call you to the proof of what
you assert of them. But how stands the
account between your hero and the two
"ungrateful representatives from Louisi-
ana." Mr. Monroe's extraordinary ex-
ertions, with Madison's co-operation,
prepared the defensive force for that
point and urged Gen. Jackson to repair
there. In your ardor to exalt the hero
these things are overlooked. The en-
emy were checked on their first landing,
in which action the Orleans Riflemen
conspicuously and bravely served. Gen.
Humbert, the invader of Ireland, is ac-
knowledgeed to have been serviceable, in
the official despatch, speaking justly,
the government and the citizens of Or-
leans, Gen. Jackson, and those under his
command, each performed their duty,
and the result was a signal repulse of the
invading foe. When the question was
whether Messrs. Adams or Jackson
should be President, was it any cause of
blame that the representatives from
Louisiana should prefer the former?—
Could gratitude only be shown by con-
ferring the Presidency? Or was the
repulse of the enemy at New Orleans to
be the exclusive warrant for this honor?
If so why was the election of 1816 and
1820 passed over and the name of An-
drew Jackson never lisped as a candidate.

You remark, that "the principles of
'76, were violated in the late election,
accompanied by indications of corruption,
calculated to alarm your patriotism and
truly appropriate to the event. With
such a charge what are the facts?—
Jackson came into the house with a con-
stitutional minority of votes only, the
majority was with his competitors. By
your own admission, the voice of the
people were not with him. Out of the
three highest, the house were to choose
a President voting by states. It had fal-
len to the lot of Mr. Clay, in his repre-
sentative capacity, to scan the conduct
of Gen. Jackson, which produced in his
mind, convictions that he was blamewor-
thy. Those convictions, resting strong
with him, was it for him to smother the
dictates of conscience, and aid to elevate
him to the Presidency? Was it for the
Kentucky delegation to raise a man to
the highest civil honors who had stigma-
tized the citizen soldiers of that state, on
the memorable 8th of January, with a
failure in duty; who had charged them
with having "ingloriously fled" before the

enemy and no correction of the mistake
having followed under better informa-
tion. The election resting between Mr.
Adams and Gen. Jackson, was it a ne-
cessary consequence of Mr. Adams' elec-
tion, that it must have been the product
of corruption? Better consideration, I
am sure will allow you to admit the con-
trary. Mr. Adams being elected, was it
not obvious Mr. Clay's standing, tal-
ents, and local situation, all conturred to
point him out for the office he now holds.

Under the influence of recent morti-
fication and disappointment, it was to be
expected, though not less to be regretted,
that harsh things should have been uttered
and groundless charges advanced.—
The public will judge with what weight
they can now be repeated, after an inves-
tigation was anxiously sought and avoid-
ed by excepting to the jurisdiction of the
house; such a course, gentlemen,
must work injury to your cause.

What was the course they took at
the former election, and how was it
that Gen. Jackson became the candi-
date of the people of this state? A
paper at Harrisburg, under the
control of the late state administra-
tion, first put forth his name, and
from policy it was borne along on
both sides during the election then
pending. It became an object with
the friends of all the candidates, ex-
cept those of Mr. Crawford, to fore-
go the long established mode of
nomination by caucus. This how-
ever, but partially succeeded. In
the mean time, a Jackson conven-
tion was proposed at Huntingdon,
and delegates partially appointed.—
Another was proposed at Harris-
burg, by the members of the Legis-
lature. Calhoun was suddenly given
up by his friends in a body, and
they joined Gen. Jackson's standard.
The result was, an abandonment of
the Huntingdon project, and an al-
most entire concurrence in Jack-
son's support at Harrisburg. Thus
was effected, by a course of events,
sudden and little to have been anti-
cipated, a caucus nomination at the
seat of the State Government, while
the same persons hooted and derided
one at that of the National Gov-
ernment.

That nomination was in the public
mind generally identified with the
organization of the party in Penn-
sylvania, and the election of the tick-
et was a matter of course. Of the
electors chosen, some individually
did not approve of Jackson. They
voted as mere agents. That the
sound feelings of a majority of the
people of this state were ever inter-
ested in his favor, I must have bet-
ter proof before I can believe. The
papers most noisy for him declined
and disappeared on his failure, and
there has been, since, to my knowl-
edge, no indications of impatience
or dissatisfaction in Pennsylvania
until the call of the meeting under
which you act, which has not been
reciprocated from any part of the
State.

Gen. Jackson has been nominated
by the Legislature of his own State,
and in a prolix communication re-
signing his seat in the United States
Senate, he recurs to it and accepts
of it with satisfaction. He also ur-
ges the amendment of the Consti-
tution in a long argument, notwith-
standing which and the arguments
of those who felt with him in Con-
gress, the proposition has descended
to the tomb of the Capulets. I can
neither feel approbation nor respect
for a state nomination putting forth
their own fellow citizen. It is every
way more objectionable than a Con-
gressional caucus. What peculiar
fitness has the legislature of a single
state to nominate a President. For
25 years the nomination by congres-
sional caucuses preserved the har-
mony and integrity of the party. It
was then abandoned; and tell us, is
the party integral and harmonious
now, or can it ever be, without a re-
currence to the old mode of nomi-
nation, or by a convention of delegates
at some central point of the union?
A persistence in the error of 1825,
can only produce division and con-
troversy. Take the paper, the Cir-

cular before me, and from such a beginning, what extent of virulence and acerbity are we to expect in the sequel? Your object is frankly avowed to be to make the congressional election, coming on, turn upon the contest between Adams and Jackson, instead of fitness and integrity to be useful in legislation. Are not the public already disgusted with the factious squabbles exhibited at the two last sessions?—is it to be continued and aggravated, and are the people to be excited to fill their legislative councils with men enlisted to promote the elevation of a particular man? You may mean to make Jackson's election sure, but to effect this object, must disorder and violence pervade this happy union in the interval? It is respectfully, it is anxiously, hoped not.—The agitation is as yet confined to the city and county of Philadelphia, and there, if we may credit respectable authority, it is confined to a narrow circle.

It is singular indeed that General Jackson should be pressed upon the good people of this State, between whom and him there is not the remotest congeniality of feeling. You speak of him at the plough, or in the Senate—Say, when did he plough surrounded by faction and temptation? If his occupation has been at the plough, it is like his valor a common merit! but to talk to the farmers of this State of his ploughing, if he has ploughed none, betrays little respect for their understandings.

You have brought no objection to the manner in which the government has been administered by Mr. Adams. It is the vice of its origin, the treachery and corruption of its political birth that annoys you. You wish to avoid the acts while you disclaim the title of faction. Between party and faction there is but this difference; the one involves something of principle, while the other is blindly devoted to elevate a favorite or serve a sinister purpose.

If in his selections for office, Mr. Adams has looked among his competitors, or their friends, rather than among those more attached to his own person and character, he has thereby evinced a magnanimity that demonstrates his councils as frank, manly and open. He has associated with him men of honorable peace. Mr. Adams' policy has been honorably pacific. Can we be assured of such a policy with your candidate, gentlemen? From the whole tenor of his public acts it may seriously be apprehended we should not. He is of military growth entirely. Military men could hardly fail to have his preference, and human nature must wholly change before a nation's peace would be secure, when the executive power was in the hands of men of military habits and propensities.

Mr. Adams is made to say in the spirit of unseemly candor, the Representative may disregard the will of his constituents however clearly expressed. History, however, affords us a practical test of his principles on this head. He resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States when he could not conscientiously concur with the opinion of the legislature who elected him. This is the true theory of responsibility to constituents brought to sober practice; any other must deprive the Representative of all discretion, and the exercise of every virtue save submission. Acting under a popular election, how difficult is it to know the public will, generally, and how often are censures withdrawn on proper explanations. It may be indicated, however, and in such case Mr. Adams' example ought to be followed rather than a surrender of conscientious convictions.

The charge of corruption though easily, ought not to be lightly made. You bring it against many of our ablest, most experienced, and most useful public men. Against John Quincy Adams; a man learned and virtuous; one who has filled a seat in your senate, and long represented our country in different and delicate foreign missions with unimpeachable fidelity and distinguished ability; who acting as secretary of state for eight years, committed no fault, and brought our country out of the Florida affair with some sort of grace.

Against Henry Clay, a name long identified with the Republican party, whose powerful elocution and un-

shaken firmness contributed much to the opening of the career of glory to Gen. Jackson, by placing the country in an attitude to resist aggression; who has presided long among your representatives, with unrivalled ability and magnanimous impartiality. Is mere surprise or disappointment to stigmatise such men as corrupt; the one because he preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and the other because he invited Mr. Clay into his administration; Mr. Clay's objection to Gen. Jackson grew out of the public conduct of the latter, and Mr. Adams could not have substituted Mr. Clay, giving him no invidious preference over many other able men.

In conclusion, let me remark, that though Mr. Adams was not my choice more than yours, I respect his election as constitutional and pure.—With the organization, I am thankfully satisfied and sincerely hope he may continue to merit and again receive the suffrages of a free people. Should the renovated health of Mr. Crawford permit, I should not wish to see him a candidate in 1829, nor as I am now advised, should I support him, though he has my affectionate confidence in as high a degree as ever. It is in the usual course to continue a well doing officer for eight years, and is consistent with the stability of the government, and harmony of the Union. In expressing these sentiments, I am not conscious of gratifying any dislike, nor wishing to conciliate any man's favor.—Differing in opinion with men, with whom it would gratify me exceedingly to harmonize, I do it in that charity I crave in return.

Please to accept the homage of my respect,

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

July 10th 1825.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Soon after sunrise yesterday, the tolling of the bells of the city announced the commencement of those ceremonies which a grateful people were about to offer as a testimony of their profound grief for the death of the illustrious Fathers of the revolution, ADAMS and JEFFERSON. The flags of the shipping, and public places—the closed doors of all the mercantile establishments,—the dark shrouding of the chaste and beautiful battle monument, from the beaks of whose eagles hung, in sweeping folds, large pieces of mourning drapery, conspired to raise the deepest emotions of sorrow for the afflictive national bereavement; and the subsequent solemn and impressive spectacle promoted those feelings of grief and respect which are the surest pledges of attachment offered by the living to the memory of the dead.

First in the procession came a troop of mounted cavalry, and immediately behind it followed the long line of carriages containing the clergy of the different denominations. Then, drawn by six noble black horses, with plumed heads, and housings of black cloth descending to their knees, and each led by a groom in deep mourning, came the funeral car. No plumes waved above, or around it; no fantastic figures or unappropriate drapery interfered with or lessened the solemnity of the feeling which it was intended to excite. It was of an oblong shape, four or five feet wide, eight or nine long, and perhaps four feet high, inclining towards the top, covered with tightly drawn black cloth, supported upon low antique wheels, and bearing upon it two large flat coffins shrouded in black—upon the body of the car, in front, and behind, were the winged globes of the Egyptian Mausoleum—on the sides, separated by lachrymal urns, were escutcheons, containing the dates of the birth and death of Adams and Jefferson. This was the car; plain, simple, and appropriate—it silenced the crowd as it rolled heavily by, and the eye, fascinated by a strange attraction, rested upon the two coffins until they were no longer to be seen in the dense mass of human beings that surrounded it.

After the car, as chief mourner, came CARROLL of Carrollton, accompanied by Col. HOWARD and General SMITH; they were in a barouche drawn by four black horses, each led by a groom in mourning. Need we here express our feelings in words? Is it not sufficient to state the fact, to animate the imagination and the feelings of our readers? CARROLL of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of our Independence, chief mourner at the funeral obsequies of the author and supporter of that charter of our Liberty, JEFFERSON and ADAMS. Who attended him? One who fought in its support at Cowpens, who shed his blood for it at Eutaw, who now, under his own vine and fig tree, at his own hearth-stone, received the crowd of mourners, and joined them in their sorrow. Who else? He, their cotemporary; once the spectator of their glory, now the eulogist of their virtues.

Who followed CARROLL of Car-

rollton in the procession? Four generations.—Those who fought at Bunker Hill and York Town—those who fought at North Point and New Orleans—those now arrived at the prime of manhood—and those who, clinging to their parents, or collected under their instructors, urged the short rapid steps of infancy to keep pace with the proud ranks that marched along. Need we say more of Carroll of Carrollton's place in the procession, than to state these facts.

After the barouche, came the state authorities—after them came old grey headed men, who could tell of '76 as of yesterday—then the officers of the different courts and the municipal authorities—then came society after society—then came long lines of youths and children—then came seamen with their flags enveloped in crape—then came the crowd of citizens of all ages and conditions, filling the street from side to side, children leading their parents, parents leading their children—then, closing the procession, on came a sea of plumes scarcely waving in the solemn march; but the banners which were wont to float so fairly were enveloped in mourning, and the eye looked in vain for the glitter of arms—rank after rank passed by, and still others filled their places, and when the head of the procession was concealed as it turned into Howard street, the last files were still nearly a mile in the distance.

At last the head of the column reached the Park, and turning into the Belvidere gate, wound through the woods, until, after passing the crown of the hill, it descended into the natural amphitheatre below. In the centre of this, surrounded by twenty thousand people who looked down upon it, was the platform for the ceremonies; at the back of the platform, extended between the trees, was a drapery of black cloth, we should think almost seventy feet in length and fifteen in height, projecting from the middle of which, and supported by the bow of an oak, hung the dark canopy, over the place intended for the orator—on either side of the drapery behind waved the United States flags. As the troops of horse began to descend into the amphitheatre the populace, separated to the right and left, and in a short time the ranks of the procession formed a close body round the platform; a few mounted cavalry surrounded them, and upon these pressed the throng of the people; close by the orator of the day were seated CARROLL and HOWARD, and the other seats were filled with the Cincinnati, the soldiers of the Revolution, the State and municipal authorities, and the different staffs of the military.

We have seen many spectacles—but never one which made the impression which did this in Howard's Park—this crowd collected under the broad shadow of the oaks—all looking to one object, all listening to one theme—the Eulogy of Adams and Jefferson. At the sound of the trumpet, the opening prayer was delivered by Bishop Soule—then followed the oration of Mr. Smith, and the ceremonies were concluded with a prayer by Mr. Dunean. The crowd lingered for a while around the spot, and still gazed anxiously at the solemn preparations.—But the sun, which had hitherto been completely obscured by clouds, now broke forth in all its splendor, and lighted up with almost magic brilliancy the deep green of the woods—Trumpet & bugle and drum, and the word of command, rung loudly on the ear—the Military resumed the column of march—the procession was again formed—thousands accompanied it—some few remained looking at the platform—these at last dispersed, and the woods were left as vacant and as silent as ever.

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, July 19.—*Nepper v. Cooke*, in Equity, from Wake, came on to be heard, and was argued by Mr. Haywood for complainant, and Mr. Seawell contra. *Gilliam v. Jacobs*, from Bertie, was argued by Mr. Hogg for Plaintiff, and Mr. Gaston for Defendant. The Court commenced the hearing of the *Bank of Cape Fear v. T. P. Devereux*, in Equity, from New-Hanover, when the Bill, Answer, &c. were read.

THURSDAY, 20th.—The Court proceeded in the case opened yesterday, when Mr. Badger argued for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. Gaston and Hogg for Defendant. *Persons v. the State Bank*, from Wake, was argued by Mr. Badger on behalf of the Plaintiff, in reply. The case of *Paschall v. Williams*, from Warren, was argued by Mr. Badger for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Gaston contra. *Poser v. Dean*, from Hertford, was argued, Mr. Gaston for the Plaintiff, Mr. Hogg for Defendant.

FRIDAY, 21.—*Wynne v. Jeffreys et al.* in Equity, from Franklin, was heard, Messrs. Gaston and Badger for Defendants. The case of *Alston v. Outerbridge*, in Equity, from Franklin, was heard on the Bill, Answer, &c. Mr. Badger and the Attorney General for Complainants, and Mr. Gaston for Defendant. *Pugh v. Maer & others*, in Equity, from Franklin, was heard. Messrs. Badger and Haywood for Defendants. *Hamilton v. Parish*, from Granville, was urged by Mr. Badger for plaintiff. *Augustus*

Moore v. Isaac Moore, in Equity, from Hertford, was opened. The Bill, Answer, &c. were read.

SATURDAY, 22d.—Mr. Hogg was heard, in the case opened yesterday, for complainant, and Mr. Gaston for defendant. *The State v. Allen and Royter*, from Person, was argued by the Attorney-General for the State. *State v. Joiner*, from Pitt, was before the Court, Attorney General for the State, Mr. Gaston for the prisoner. *State v. Patillo*, from Lincoln, came on. The Attorney-General for the State.

The following cases, not heretofore noticed by us, were also disposed of by the court during the term:

Holmes & Williams v. Williams, in Equity, from Wake.

White v. Yarbrough & White, in Equity, from Franklin.

Carmon v. Jones, in Equity, from Wake.

Henderson v. Shannon, from Lincoln.

Johnson v. Carson, from Buncombe.

Holcomb v. Martin et al. from Surry.

Den on dem. of Barden v. M'Kinn, et al. from Wayne.

Brown v. Graves, from Caswell.

Brasfield v. Whitaker, from Wake.

Chairman of Washington County Court v. Harmond, from Washington.

Guy v. M'Clair, from Iredell.

CURACOA, July 8.

We learn by private letters, that the government of Maracaybo has placed itself under the jurisdiction of Gen. Paez, and agreed on the formation of a Federal Government.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

Jose Antonio Paez, Civil and Military Chief of Venezuela, &c.

The defence of our country is a duty so sacred, that to consider its performance with indifference is to be guilty of the blackest ingratitude. When the common foe threatens our common safety, union in arms must form the wall of our common defence;—For without this feeling prevails, there can be no simultaneous effort—no combination of strength—no energy, no resistance. But the strength and security of a people, like the soul which animates the human body, consist not in blind force but in unity of movement and design: hence the immediate and complete organization of the Militia becomes at once a matter of the highest moment and greatest energy. Who can doubt this? What citizen shall hesitate to enroll himself—the militia corps being nothing else but citizens in arms for the security of their lives—their families—their honor, and their property.—Under present circumstances, the heroic people of Valencia, have yet to learn, that to render their invaluable rights and privileges secure, they should not wait until the enemy is in front before they prepare to oppose him! Such a measure would bring upon each of us disasters and calamities irreparable. To prevent these the management of the public means has been committed to my hands, & confiding in the well tried patriotism and prompt co-operation of my fellow citizens. I have undertaken the trust, and with them am ready to meet death in the defence of our common interest.

It is therefore ordered, that every citizen from the age of 14 to 50 shall appear in person on the 14th of July in the Plaza Major, to effect his enrolment. The time of this purpose will be announced by the discharge of three guns in succession.

The editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received advices from Carthagena (Columbia) down to the 6th inst. His correspondent says:

"The general opinion is that General Paez will be condemned to death, and, as President Bolivar is expected in two or three weeks, I make no doubt tranquility in Venezuela will be restored. We are all quiet in this department."

A Proclamation issued by General Bermudez, Commander in Chief of the Department of Orinoco, had just been issued. The Proclamation condemns, in the strongest terms, the conduct of Paez and the municipalities of Valencia and Caraccas. It proceeds thus:

"These acts reveal that Venezuela has separated from the constitution and the law, by acknowledging the authority of a military chief, and setting at defiance her civil magistrature."

"A total overthrow of all the established authorities, and public functions, is the result of this extraordinary and irregular conduct, and the disorder seems to have been introduced and to be maintained by mili-

tary force. The whole event reveals the appearance of an attempt to subvert the laws and destroy the constitution by force of arms. I am convinced that Venezuela has returned to right order and subjection to laws, it is my duty to prepare to defend, if necessary, the sacred rights of our rights, and arrest every attempt to disturb the peace which innocence is now enjoying."

"Your duty is to aid me in playing your tried fidelity, and firm adherence to liberty, and to order upon which alone liberty can be founded. The whole Republic will sustain your efforts and prize your patriotism."

"Twelve thousand valiant soldiers are marching upon Venezuela in command of the Liberator President. They are returning from Peru, a part of them have arrived at Lima. He has just completed the glorious work of Peruvian liberty and order: and fortune, which led him thither, will now bring him to support of his virtuous fellow citizens and the laws of his own country."

JEFFERSON FUND.—We

are happy to understand, (says the Richmond Compiler of Wednesday last) that no Contributor to the Jefferson Fund of this City, has applied for return of his subscription money. As the ten days have elapsed, agreeably to the Resolution of the Standing Committee, the whole fund collected in this city, will consequently go to the benefit of Mr. Jefferson's daughter. We sincerely congratulate our contributors on this result.

Isaac B. Desha.—At the latest accounts this miserable man was alive; but there is not the least chance of his recovery. His windpipe is severed quite in two, and can take no sustenance except liquid poured into his mouth. [Frankfort (Ken.) Argus, July 19th.]

The following is an extract of a letter received in Washington from an authentic source at Carthagena, dated the 3d of July:

"There has been a very severe shock of an earthquake at Bogota which has destroyed some, and injured many, of the best houses. The loss of property is computed some letters, at half a million of dollars. The country in the neighborhood has likewise suffered severely and it is supposed that the shock has extended along the Northern range of the Andes, and that Venezuela has also suffered."

The same letter states that Fever has considerably abated at Caraccas.

It is probably in the recollection of many of our readers, that the *Baltimore Bill* as reported to Congress last year by Mr. Lloyd, was with the consent of its friends, suffered to lie over for the next session. We are happy to perceive that measures are about being adopted in Boston by the merchants, to have their Representatives act understandingly in their votes respecting this bill. To this end a subscription has been opened for publishing the bill referred in order that every merchant may understand it, and that public sentiment be expressed upon its merits. [U. S. Gazette.]

NORTH CAROLINA.—A Roster of General and Field Officers of the Militia of this state is contained in the Raleigh Star. The following list of the General Officers, with the order of their rank, is taken from that list.

MAJOR GENERALS.
1 Robert R. Johnston 5 Edward W. 2 Duncan M'Donald 6 Daniel B. 3 James M'Kay 7 John Bird 4 Philip Brittain 8 Michael M. L.
BRIGADIER GENERALS.
1 Geo. L. Davidson 10 Benj. Perry 2 William Bethell 11 William L. 3 B. H. Covinton 12 Daniel B. 4 R. M. Saunders 13 Henry B. 5 John Allston 14 John I. Carr 6 Solomon Graves 15 John N. 7 R. T. Brownrigg 16 Jesse Speight 8 Wm. D. Smith 17 Wm. Greer 9 J. O. K. Williams 18 Rich'd S. M. Beverly Daniel, (Staff.)

An honest man is believed to out an oath; for his reputation swears for him. Xenocrates a man of that truth and fidelity the Athenians gave him alone privilege, that his evidence should be lawful without swearing. It is said of Fabricius, that a might as well attempt to turn sun out of its course, as bring to do a base or a dishonest action.

Elizabeth Saturday, North Carolina For the State At an election (Pasquotank) on Thos. Bell was elected and Wm. I. Har esq. in the Commons. State of the Pool 126. Commons dan 392. J. L. B son 92, R. Pool 85. Currutuck—S Willoughby D Commons. Camden.—W Thomas Dozier at mons. Edgewood.—L nate; Hardy Flow Commons.

From The big Trent on the 1st inst. in has brought papers 21st, and from Pa inclusive, being se the advices by the The Greek com received intelligence der the command Tripolizza on the forts of Ibrahim were wholly unav turned to Patras at able losses. General Roche Greek committee a documents: Resolutions of the bly at His Excellency sador at Constantin treat for peace be Peste and the Gre conditions, viz. 1 No Turk shall habit the Grecian T any property in Gre 2 All fortresses in the Turks shall b Greeks. 3 The sultan shall on the internal organ try, for on the Clerg 4 The Greeks to force for the safety of marine for the prot merce. 5 That they shall same regulations on rights in the Pelopon of Greece, the islands and the Archipelago, vices that have taken have been incorpora Government. 6 That the article present act cannot b ambassador, nor by the by the national as pond with the ambass 7 The Greeks sh own flag. 8. They shall have money. 9. The amount of t ed, and the mode of p or be in full. 10. That a truce sh And in case of the ref to accede to these p mission may address or all the powers of E and protection, and m judge most proper fo Greece. [Here follow the n missioners appointed utions.] Prince Ypsilanti, un 24th protests against the government. "In lution to ask the excl of the English ambas the affairs of Greece, t bly, he says departs from is wanting in the object was not to annul the Greece, but to consolid ate it, that the nation co full powers. Does the ghi frighten you? Con ginning of the struggle, energy and patriotism o breast of every Greek inough. Do you need peal to the generosity they will not be deaf tion; claim it of every our actual situation, and see us the desired aid. junctures that great nat tizens shew themselves. time to be a slave; bu come free. To arms! if

Latest from St. D Burdick of the schr arrived here on Fr Port au-Prince, in French frigate sailed about the 9th of Jul having on board, as w three millions of do

Elizabeth City:

Saturday, Aug 12, 1826.

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

At an election held in this county (Pasquotank) on Thursday last, (C. Jones, Thos. Bell was elected in the Senate, and Wm. L. Hardy and Thos. Jordan, esq. in the Commons.

State of the Poll.—Senate, Bell 164, J. Pool 126. Commons, Hardy 561, Jordan 392, J. L. Bailey 338, B. M. Jackson 92, R. Pool 89.

Currituck.—Samuel Salycar, Senate; Willoughby D. Barnard and Enoch Ball, Commons.

Camden.—Willis Wilson, Senate; Thomas Dozier and Simeon Jones Commons.

Edgecomb.—Louis D. Wilson, Senate; Hardy Flowers and Benj. Sharpe, Commons.

From Europe.

The brig Trent arrived at New-York on the 1st inst. in 38 days from Havre, has brought papers of that place to the 21st, and from Paris to the 18th June inclusive, being several days later than the advices by the Queen Mab.

The Greek committee at Paris, have received intelligence that the Greeks under the command of Nicetas entered Tripolizza on the 13th May. The efforts of Ibrahim to succor that place, were wholly unavailing, and he had returned to Patras after suffering considerable losses.

General Roche has addressed to the Greek committee at Paris the following documents:

Resolutions of the 8th National Assembly at Epidaurus.

"His Excellency the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks on the following conditions, viz.

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Grecian Territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.

2. All fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.

3. The Sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of the country, nor on the Clergy.

4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.

5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights in the Peloponnesus, the continent of Greece, the islands of Evros, Candia and the Archipelago, and in all the provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek Government.

6. That the articles mentioned in the present act cannot be changed by the ambassador, nor by the commission named by the national assembly to correspond with the ambassador.

7. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.

8. They shall have the right to coin money.

9. The amount of tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment be annual or biennial.

10. That a truce shall be granted. And in case of the refusal of the Porte to accede to these proposals, the commission may address themselves to any or all the powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece.

[Here follow the names of the commissioners appointed under the resolutions.]

Prince Ypsilanti, under date of April 24th protests against the above act of the government. "In taking this resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece, the national assembly, he says departs from its duties, and is wanting in the object of its union. It was not to annul the independence of Greece, but to consolidate and perpetuate it, that the nation confided to you its full powers. Does the fall of Missolonghi frighten you? Confide as in the beginning of the struggle, to the well known energy and patriotism of the nation. The breast of every Greek is a second Missolonghi. Do you need resources? Appeal to the generosity of the people; they will not be deaf. We need protection; claim it of every christian nation; our actual situation, and theirs, guarantee us the desired aid. It is in critical junctures that great nations and true citizens shew themselves. It is easy at all times to be a slave; but is difficult to be a free man. To arms! if you wish peace."

Latest from St. Domingo.—Capt. Burdick of the schr. Harmony, who arrived here on Friday last from Port-au-Prince, informs that a French frigate sailed from that port about the 9th of July for France, having on board, as was understood, three millions of dollars, being on

account of the second instalment from the Haytian government to that of France, for the acknowledgment of its independence. It was generally supposed that the Haytiens would be unable to comply with the conditions of the Treaty

Captain Sneed, of the ship Asia, arrived below, at Philadelphia, in 115 days from Madras, reports that a treaty of peace was signed between the Burmese and British on the 24th of February, at Yandaloo, forty two miles below Ava. The prisoners were all restored; twenty five lacs of rupees paid down; twenty five more to be paid in one hundred days, and 50 lacs in twelve months. The provinces of Arracan, Martaban Yai, Marque and Tavoy to be retained by the English. The commissioner on the part of the Burmese was Dr. Price, the American missionary. Mr. and Mrs. Jansons were alive and well.

New Military Academy.—We understand (says the Raleigh Star) that a gentleman, at present in this city, has it in contemplation to establish a Military and Scientific Academy at Williamsborough, in North Carolina, on the plan of that conducted by Captain Partridge, in Connecticut. We are informed that he has been an officer in the French Army for several years, and is, in every respect, well qualified for the undertaking; and that the teachers who will be associated with him, will be of the first standing and talents.

The want of such an institution in the Southern States, must be apparent to all, when the difficulty of obtaining admission into the Academy at West Point, from the number of its Students, being restricted, and the distance of that in Connecticut, are taken into consideration. We shall be able, in a short time, to lay the plan of the proposed School before the public, and therefore deem it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject at present.

In a Hamburg paper of the 20th May, (says the N. Y. American) we find an article from Stockholm of the 19th, importing, that as the commercial convention between the United States and Sweden would expire this year, the government of Sweden had given notice of its intention to admit thereafter American ships and cargoes into Swedish ports, upon the same footing as Swedish ships. This will of course under our law, and when this government shall be duly notified thereof, of which the President will give notice by proclamation, entitle Swedish ships and cargoes to the privileges of American ships and cargoes in our ports.

Latest from Liverpool.—We learn from Capt. McKown, of the ship William Brown, arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, in 39 days from Liverpool, that the Cotton and Tobacco markets were very dull at the time of his sailing, 29th June.—No improvement in prices since our last advices.—[N. Y. Beacon.

From the United States Gazette.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.—No. IV.

The seizure and detention of so large an amount of American property, as that sequestered at Antwerp during a time of profound peace, and whilst a treaty was in full force, that ought to have protected it, necessarily produced at that time, strong and frequent remonstrances on the part of our government.

To these remonstrances either evasive answers were given, or a deaf ear turned.

Mr. Gallatin, shortly after his arrival in France, during the year 1816, made an able representation to the French Government on the subject of this, as well as our other claims upon France; but the embarrassed situation of the country, was assigned as a reason why the subject could not then be taken into consideration. During the year 1819, Mr. David Parish presented a memorial to Baron Louis, the Minister of Finance, on behalf of Mr. Archibald Gracie, of New-York, who was proprietor of three of the cargoes seized and sold at Antwerp, claiming restitution of the proceeds thereof.

The reply of the Minister of Finance to Mr. Parish is so extraordinary a document that I shall quote his own words. Baron Louis says: "I admit with you the inquiry of these measures, and with you I deplore their effects; but to repair them is not within the compass of my power."

"If the cargoes still existed in the Custom House Stores, they should be immediately restored to you; but they were sold and their proceeds no longer exist."

"The whole transaction was terminated, irrevocably terminated, four years prior to the restoration," &c. &c.

Such was the language of a French Cabinet Minister, and a fine specimen of morality truly!! According to this doctrine, a thief taken with stolen goods upon him, is bound to restore them; but if perchance he has disposed of them, and expended the money, he is no longer responsible!!!

In no part of the correspondence with the French Government, either before or since the restoration, have they attempted to prove that this property was ever submitted to any legal adjudications, either in conformity with the solemn stipulations of the treaty, or the Berlin Decree under which it was seized.

The treaty declares that the established courts for prize causes, should alone pronounce judgment in cases of vessels or goods claimed by citizens of either party; and the Berlin decree declares that the Council of Prizes at Paris should alone execute its provisions; yet in the detention of this property both the treaty and the decree have been alike disregarded.

The only reason which the French Government ever advanced in support of their title to this property was, that as it had been transferred by the Emperor, from the *caisse d'amortissement* to the public treasury, that it was definitely condemned.

In reply to this unfounded pretension, Mr. Gallatin in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, observes—

"Independent of any consideration drawn from Treaty stipulations, or from the provisions of the Decree itself, it is equally repugnant of the principles of the law of nations, as generally acknowledged by the civilized world, and to these of the municipal laws of any civilized nation, to consider the order in question, as implying the condemnation of the property of the parties, or as in the smallest degree affecting this right. There was not in this case, the form of a trial; no hearing of the parties; no notice given to them of any alleged ground of condemnation, or even of any intention to bring them to trial," &c. &c.

If any other proof were required of the rights of the parties to a full restitution of their property, it may be found in the 12th article of the treaty, which declares "That free ships shall give freedom to goods, and that every thing found on board shall be free and exempt," &c.; and yet these vessels were liberated and permitted to return to the United States during the year 1807, and the proceed of their cargoes are to this day unlawfully detained.

FITZSIMONS

* Vide Mr. Gallatin's correspondence in the National Intelligencer, August, 1824.

Cure for the Yellow Fever.—A correspondent says, perhaps it is not generally known that an infallible cure for the yellow fever has recently been discovered at Havana. A respectable sea captain informs him, that an Englishman, named Nichols, has built within a few miles of Havana, a spacious hospital for the reception of those who are afflicted with this distressing malady. As soon as a person is attacked, he is conveyed to the Hospital, and put under the care of attending physicians (some of whom are Americans,) who immediately apply ice to all parts of the body, and continue the application until the fever is destroyed (which is generally in a few days,) and the patient convalescent.

[Newburyport paper.]

Counterfeit Half Dollars.—The public are cautioned, in receiving Eagle half Dollars, to examine them particularly, as many spurious ones are in circulation. One was shown to us yesterday, so well executed that had it been offered to us in the ordinary transactions of business, we should not have hesitated to receive it. They are however, not much heavier than genuine quarters, and the edge is entirely smooth, a circumstance which is not readily observed by persons off their guard.

[Norfolk Beacon.

Counterfeit Quarter Dollars.—We have before us a quarter dollar which was, yesterday, cut with others of the same description, at the Bank of the United States. It is in workmanship, equal to the genuine Spanish coin, and in color and general appearance, well calculated to deceive. The date is 1790, and the reign Carolus IV. We have just returned from a Silversmith, to whom we went to enquire what were the component parts of the counterfeit—he said he really could not tell, but that he would not have hesitated to have taken it from any one who should have offered it. It is lighter than the genuine coin, and remember, the date is 1790.

[Phila. Dem. Press.

Theory of the Earth.—A gentleman of fortune in New-York has been so far convinced of the correctness of Mr. Reynolds' theory of the earth, that he has offered to fit out a vessel for an expedition to the south pole.—Mr. Reynolds is to accompany the person who prepares the expedition. The expedition, it is said, is not undertaken upon any expectation of finding the earth formed of concentric spheres, but in the belief that great advantages may accrue to the country from a further scientific examination, and discovery of islands, &c. It is hinted that, though no pecuniary aid will be required to buy and fit out the vessel, aid will be asked of the public to furnish a scientific corps.

The Mobile Register of the 4th inst. states, that the cotton crops were never more flattering than at the present time. Tombeckbe and Black River has risen very high, the latter 15 feet within a few days.

Three thousand five hundred guineas (\$16,310,) were refused for Lord Lowther's race-horse Monarch.

[English paper.

Mr. Eli Logan, of East Marlborough township, in Chester County, raised on his farm last season, from one potatoe, six bushels and a half. The potatoe was cut into 234 pieces.

The Yellow Fever has broke out at Mobile.

DIED.

At Edenton, on Monday last, after a tedious pulmonary disease, JAMES WILLS, Esq. Editor of the Edenton Gazette. He leaves a widow and many relations and friends to lament their loss.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	70	72	76
Sunday,	78	82	82
Tuesday,	78	80	76
Wednesday,	70	71	72
Thursday,	72	76	79
Friday,	74	79	80

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY. ARRIVED.

5th, Schr. Rainbow, Gillett, Port Antonio, (Jam.) rum, sugar and molasses to Wm. Messenger. Left at that place the brig Nancy, Goodrich, for Boston in 8 or 10 days; schr. New Sophronia, Bray, for this place in 4 days. The schr. Rebecca Hyers, Moore, from Newbern, after touching at Port Maria, where double duties were exacted, beat up to Port Antonio for a market and sold—to sail in 10 or 12 days.

8th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, St. Lucia, molasses, rum and sugar to A. Fobes, jun.

8th, Sloop Maria, Sutton, Ocracoke, in ballast.

"Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, 11 days from Antigua, molasses to P. Patrick and J. King. Left at that place brig Gold Hunter, Beechie, to sail in 3 days for Newhaven. Spoke 20th ult. in lon. 67 Brigantine Anna Bounnett, from New-York bound to St. Domingo, 12 days out.

9th, Schr. Alert, Dowdy, N. York, in ballast.

CLEARED.

11th, Schr. Farmer's Daughter, Neale, Tobago and a market, shingles and staves.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Cordelia, from St. Lucia:

41 Hogsheads of Molasses, A few barrels of sugar and One puncheon of Rum—for sale by A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, August 7.

Blanks for sale at this office

Drawing Next Month.

Grand State Lottery OF VIRGINIA.

First Class, for the Benefit of the MONONGALIA ACADEMY.

J. I. Cohen, jr & Brothers

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public the first scheme of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of VIRGINIA, for the promotion of Education and the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. The scheme is arranged on the Odd and Even System, which mode of drawing (secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States) has been adopted in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity.

The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, and will take place On Wednesday, 27th of next month, (Sept r.)

In the City of Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZE

\$20,000

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 of	\$20,000	\$20,000
1 of	8,000	8,000
1 of	4,000	4,000
5 of	1,000	5,000
20 of	100	2,000
50 of	50	2,500
100 of	20	2,000
300 of	5	1,500
12,500 of	4	50,000

12,978 Prizes, am'ting to \$95,000 12,022

25,000 Tickets \$95,000

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put in the wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$4, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 12,500 prizes of Four dollars will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the Twenty Thousand Dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize; if the Twenty Thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will be each entitled to a prize of four dollars.

Odd Numbers end with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

Even Numbers with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only permits the whole Lottery to be completed in one drawing, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets, or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity. A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also—many tickets, therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Prizes all payable in Cash, which can be had, as usual, at Cohens' Offices, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets \$5 | Quarters \$1 25

Halves 2 50 | Eighths 62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, Richmond and Norfolk,

Where numerous capitals have been obtained. Prizes in any of the late Lotteries will be received in payment.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address to

J. I. COHEN jr. & BROTHERS, August 1826 Norfolk or Richmond.

COTTON GINS

Of 30, 40, or 50 Saws, calculated for horse or water power—made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved construction for sale, by

Morgan & Cowper.

Murfreesboro' N. C.

Aug. 12.

WANTED

500 lbs. white Clover Seed to be delivered to Col. L. C. Moore in Elizabeth City, for which cash will be given.

ASA ROGERSON.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 12.

Et

POETRY.



SELECTED.

[From the National Journal.] THE HOLY SMILE.

The voice of love is pure,
But purer is the smile,
That in another world can cure
What those on earth beguile:
For when this smile shall cease,
Love's little day is o'er;
It slumbers gently into peace,
And then is known no more.

This smile in beauty's eye,
Doth blossom as the rose,
Gives to the cheek a fadeless dye,
Which death can scarce oppose,
The tender heart its influence feels,
And never beats in vain,
As o'er the mind it softly steals,
To dissipate its pain.

Away, away, doth mis'ry fly!
Its darkest cloud is riven;
The sun of Hope lights up its sky,
And turns its hell a heaven.
To the vile man it is a sting;
Gives incense to the breath:
And to the soul a seraph's wing;
And triumphs e'en in death.

Who, then, can spurn this Holy Smile?
This messenger from high,
Which lights this falling world, so vile,
And shines immortally;
Man! if thou dost... then, fare thee
well!
Thy bark will soon be driven
Upon a sea where waves may swell,
But never reach to Heaven.
WASHINGTON BARD.

THE MINIATURE.

William was holding in his hand
The likeness of his wife;
'Twas drawn by some enchanted wand,
It seem'd so much like life.

He almost thought it spoke—he gaz'd
Upon the picture still,
And was delighted and amazed
To view the painter's skill.

This picture is just like thee, Jane,
'Tis drawn to nature true;
I've kiss'd it o'er and o'er again,
It is so much LIKE YOU.

And has it kiss'd thee back, my dear!
Ah! no, my love, said he,
Then, William, it is very clear
It's not at all LIKE ME.

Aeronautic Navigation.—A memoir on the upward forces of fluids, by M. Genet, of Albany, former minister of France to this country. contains among other projections, one for navigating the air with speed, safety, and accuracy, upon a scale which entirely throws in the dark the puny balloons of the present day. The weight of the aeronaut, with its appurtenances, is to be 13,400 pounds, leaving a surplus levity for freight, passengers, horses, and accommodation, of 60,062 pounds. The form of the aeronaut is to be derived from a combination of the shapes of birds and fishes. A laboratory is to be prepared for the manufacture of hydrogen gas, with which the balloon is to be inflated. A rudder, in the shape of the tail of a fish, will guide it in its course, while in calm weather eight large fins of oiled silk will be worked by two horses, traversing on a horizontal wheel, and giving to the whole a forward motion. With favourable winds it will be borne along with their own velocity, and when they are violently adverse a method is devised by which the vessels can lie to with perfect ease. In case of a rupture of the aërostat, the extent of the deck and platform are such, that, in combination with the air-cutter and wings, they would form an immense parachute, and the "downfall of the machine would consequently be lighter than a feather." To describe the minute arrangements and reasonings upon which the author builds his theory, would exceed our limits. The least, if not the most, that can be said of this scheme is, that it is ingenious, and, however practicable it may be, the expense attending the construction of one of his machines, would be such that it is not probable that it will ever be proved or refuted.

EVENING.

There are two periods in the life of man, in which the evening hour is peculiarly interesting—in youth and in old age. In youth, we love its mellow moonlight—its millions of stars—its soothing shade, and sweet serenity. Amid these scenes we can commune with those we love, and twine the wreaths of friendship, while there are none to hear or witness, but the gorgeous heaven, and the spirits that hold their endless Sabbath there. We look abroad upon creation, spread in the slumber of a moonlight scene around; and wrap in contemplation, fancy we see and hear the waving wings, and melting songs of other and purer worlds; it accords with the light flow of youthful spirit—the fervency of fancy, and the softer feelings of the heart. Evening is also delightful to virtuous age. It affords hours of undisturbed thought. It seems an emblem of the calm and tranquil close of a busy life—serene and mild, with the impress of its great Creator enstamped upon it. It spreads its quiet wings above the grave, and seems to promise that all shall be peace beyond it.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser. Capt. Symmes' new Theory of the Earth.

Mr. Editor.—The following brief outline of Capt. Symmes' theory, may be interesting to those citizens of Louisville and vicinity, who had not an opportunity of attending his late lectures.

Capt. Symmes supposes the earth to be a hollow sphere, with cavities at the poles, and within the cavities, an extensive surface of country, possessing a mild climate and probably inhabited.

This theory he endeavors to establish—

1st. By philosophical principles and experiments.

2d. By a great variety of facts, which cannot be accounted for on any other supposition.

The old theory, supposes the earth to be a solid body, and increasing in solidity, as you advance from the surface to the centre—so that by the calculations of a certain philosopher, we have been told that the earth, at the centre, is four times harder than the hardest iron. This, however, is contrary to experiment and fact. It is found, that every soft and solid substance revolving, is formed into a hollow, not a solid sphere. This is the case with water falling through the air. A drop of falling water is formed hollow. The same is true, of cinders flying off from red hot iron. The spark, or cinder, is formed into a hollow sphere, and is found so when cold. With this principle, all the experiments of philosophy correspond. Hence, it is found, that the centre of attraction and gravitation is not at the centre of the globe, (as has been thought and believed,) but at a given point, between the surface and centre; so, that the centripetal and centrifugal force of the globe, balance and concentrate at the fore-mentioned point.

This has been proved by several experiments; among others, by steel filings cast upon the inner & outer surface of a revolving hollow globe. The filings gravitate & are attracted to the inner, with the same force as to the outer surface.

That same principles are established by telescopic examination of the planets. The belt of Saturn, the circles or light appearances sometimes seen on the face of Mars, on one side of Venus and other planets, (drawings of which were exhibited at the lectures,) furnish strong presumptive evidence, that they are all hollow spheres and, of course, the earth must be of the same formation.

Capt. S. exhibited at his lectures, a model of the globe, with the cavities at the poles, as an illustration of his theory. These cavities he supposes are not parallel with the equator, nor the ecliptic, but commence in the northern hemisphere, on one side of the globe, at lat. 54, and on the other at lat. 60; so that parts of Lapland, Iceland and Siberia, in a word, the northern extremities of Europe, Asia and America, are within the verge, or point where the cavity begins.

A few simple facts, on which he founds these opinions, will be briefly stated in a future number.

EXAMON.

Blanks for sale at this office.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, August 12, 1826.

Barren—8 a 10 cents per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—\$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 42.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, \$1 a 1 12 1/2.
Gunpowder—per keg \$7.
Whiskey—36 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 65 cents.
Wheat—60 cts.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12 1/2.
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. \$5 a 6.
Lard—per pound, 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, 90 a \$1.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—per bbl. \$10 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. \$9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Is. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, \$2 50
Do. Sale, \$1 50.
W. O. Mhd. Staves—\$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. \$10.
Bbl. Staves—\$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, \$1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. \$3 1/2 a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.



STEPHEN RELFE

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Feating's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Micks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed.

Elizabeth-City, July 15. Tj

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.
Life of La Fayette—Gouraud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, May 13.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending to remove from the State, wishes to dispose of his Houses and Lots near Newbiggin Creek Bridge.

For a physician or merchant there is no situation in the county more desirable. Any person wishing to purchase can view the property by calling on

Frederick Hoskins.

July 8.

JOB-PRINTING

Of all kinds neatly executed at this Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that valuable place whereon he now lives, near the mouth of Little River, containing

100 and nine and a half Acres of land, of which about half is cleared well drained and under good fence, and has now growing thereon a promising crop of corn. There is on the place near the water two Wind Mills, in the best order, with a new bolt for making flour. These mills from their advantageous situation, find constant and very profitable employment. Likewise a Blacksmith shop with all necessary tools, should a purchaser wish to retain on the place an establishment of that kind, for which there is not perhaps a more eligible situation in the country. Likewise two good Store Houses with a Granary attached to each—a kiln drying House lately prepared for use—a handsome Brick house 35 feet by 14, divided into three apartments intended and now used as a smoke house, potatoe house and dairy—above is a pleasant large work room with a fire place. The Dwelling House (now under repair,) which is one story, has five pleasant rooms on the first floor, and two chimnies. In the yard is a good Kitchen with a brick chimney. Detached from the dwelling house lot, is a quarter kitchen, intended exclusively for work hands, with a brick stack of chimnies. All the above improvements are not exceeding 80 yards from the river. The situation is very convenient for the delivery of produce of any kind, and an excellent stand for merchandize, being in the best grain and lumber country, in which a convenient shipping stand can be obtained. Considerable business is done here with vessels bound up and down the Sound, this river affording a good harbor in contrary winds—it is at this place but 1 1/2 miles wide, making the most convenient place for trade to the people from the lower part of Perquimans county. This stand is likewise an advantageous one for procuring lumber from Tyrrell County, the sound being only twelve miles wide here. All the above described buildings together with an excellent garden spot, are under a new and excellent enclosure.

He likewise offers for sale three whole Lots, and a part of a lot in the town of Elizabeth-City; one opposite Mr. McMorine's Tanery, adjoining Abner Williams' store, having thereon a large Ware House and store, kitchen and other out-houses. The others near the water, one at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, containing a small Store House, Dwelling, Kitchen and Smoke House.—Also, on the same lot a small dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Miller—the other lot adjoining the one occupied by Mrs. Gregory, all under good fence.

Also, 25 acres of land in Perquimans County, on Little River, whereon is an excellent stand for a wind mill and store, having been formerly occupied as such. The Subscriber is really willing to dispose of all the above property on such moderate terms as he feels himself assured will be satisfactory to any person who may wish to invest a small capital advantageously. The terms may be known on application to him on the first mentioned premises.

John B. Mansard.

July 29. Bl.

LOOK AT THIS.

*The Subscriber hereby gives notice, that having determined to close his present business, he invites all those who are indebted to him on book account, note or otherwise to settle with him. He will take merchantable wheat or flaxseed in payment of blacksmith or store accounts, if delivered immediately.—Those who do not attend to this notice may expect to make their payments through the hands of an officer.

He likewise requests all persons to whom he is in any manner indebted, to call on him for payment of their claims.

John B. Mansard.

July 29. Bl.

NOTICE.

Taken up by the Subscriber an excellent Yawl Boat, supposed to belong to the Light Boat at Long Shoal; she was brought to this District by a negro man called Charles.

I have written to the Collector of Ocracock, and also to the commander of the Light Boat to send their order with the expense and reward and she shall be subject to such order, otherwise be sold as the law directs.

D. Long.

Elizabeth-City, June 10.—J. 29.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 63, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING House for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broadway opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-st., and for pleasantness of situation is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the South with those of the North; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1836.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months; and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE:

he says he belongs to Mr. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he ran away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ankle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Jailor.

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, FLOUR. Fine and Middlings }
Mess, Prime and PORK. Cargo }
Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar, &c. a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 22.

W B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

I OFFER FOR SALE

33 barrels and one hhd. Sugar, one hogshhead Rum, just received per sloop Providence from St. Bartholomews.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, July 15.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee, 4 puncheons W. I. Rum. Received per schr. Enterprise for sale by

Wright & Williams.
Elizabeth-City, August 5.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this OFFICE.